

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



THE
MINT
MASTER

October 2020

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UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — October 2020

Cindy Cagle

Hi Everyone,

The month of September has been a crazy one for us. I hope that everyone was safe during our big windstorm. I hope that everyone did not have a lot of damage to their houses and yards. With this storm we had to change where we were meeting at the last minute as the Fitz Park had been damaged and was closed. As a result of this closure we ended up meeting at All about Coins at the last minute, for which we are grateful to Bob Campbell for providing his shop for our use at the last minute. We know that a lot of places had no electricity in their homes or businesses due to this storm. Our Bourse night was able to move forward as a result of Bob's assistance, and the evening was fairly well attended considering the circumstances of the day.

Coming up for our October club meeting on October 13, 2020 we will be having one of our life member Doug Wright come speak to us. We will be meeting at All about Coins 1123 East 2100 South. At 7:00 pm. There is parking across the street and behind the store.

The month of November is our elections, so start thinking of who you would like to fill positions, or if you yourself may be willing to accept a position within our society. Remember elected positions will fill a two-year term, while appointed positions are for whatever period may be required by those accepting them. This is a good time to remind all that it is important that if you accept a nomination for a position that you make yourself available to fulfill its responsibilities.

Our yearly coin show was held over this past weekend and was attended by many. I would like to thank all those who helped with set up, take down, coverage of the welcome desk, as well as any other supporting role which may have been attended to by members in support of our show. I would also like to thank Clay Riggs and Casey Hackford-Peer for their assistance with all our vendors in ensuring their needs were met, including cleaning of cases and many other functions they assisted with. We have a great group of youth in our organization and their help and enthusiasm is inspiring for the future of our society, and our great hobby!

Cindy Cagle President

Contents & Agenda For October 2020

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For our October meeting Doug Wright will be speaking

Location—All About Coins

GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE TOKENS OF 1714 (1715)

Doug Nyholm

The Gloucester Courthouse Token is the earliest dated private colonial token which was struck in the colonies. There is very little known about these tokens other than the inscription found on the actual tokens. Presently there are only two known specimens and until the second example was found in 1981 the inscription, which was partially worn off from the original specimen, could only be partially reconstructed. The token was mentioned as early as 1875 in Crosby. A second example was noted in recent times as part of the Garrett collection which is most likely the piece that appeared in the 1976 ANA convention sale by Stacks. This was later discovered to be a cast copy of the original token which was worn in a similar manner as the original, thus the inscriptions could not be enhanced.



A second genuine coin was discovered in 1981 by a Gloucester, Virginia resident who had a group of coins and lived near the original location of the Gloucester Courthouse. This was a very significant discovery as the new token, also quite well worn, but was worn differently which allowed researchers to complete the tokens inscription.

The obverse which depicts the courthouse building with the Roman numerals below as XII indicating a shilling. Around the edge of the obverse is the inscription "GLOUCESTER . COURTHOUSE. VIRGINIA." With an outer ring of beads. The reverse contains a 5-pointed star surrounded with the legend – "RIGHAVLT.DAWSON.ANNO.DOM.1714" also surrounded by beads.

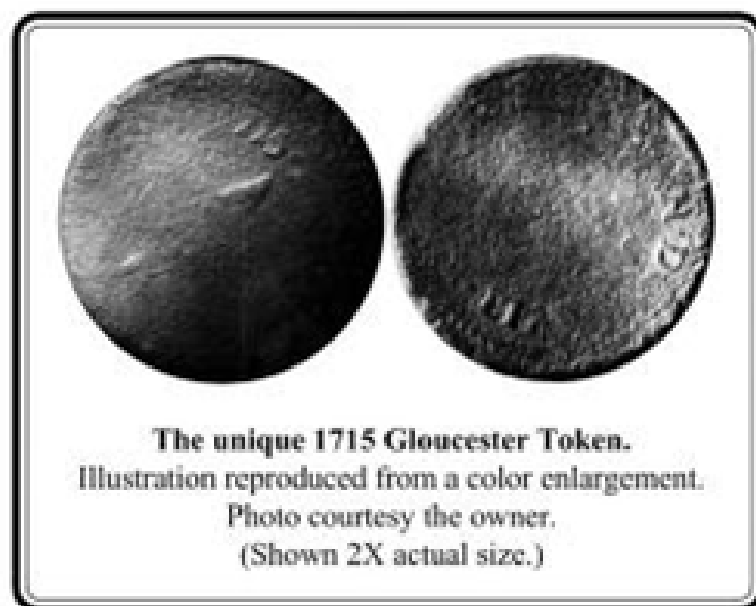
Next came the task of deciphering the meaning of the legends. To begin with there was a Christopher Righault who purchased land in 1654 near the Gloucester Courthouse and obtained additional land nearby in 1668. Current speculation is that the Righault inscribed on the token was a son of the Christopher Righault. In regard to Dawson there was a Samuel Dawson who also owned land in Gloucester County. Therefore, the Dawson on the token may in fact be this person or a relative.

David Bowers has suggested that the building may have been a tobacco warehouse and that the shilling may have been some sort of receipt. Others have suggested that the XII indicated it may have been a pattern for a shilling intended to circulate in the area. Regarding the warehouse theory, others have put forth the idea that such a building would normally have had larger doors and smaller windows and that the idea that it was a courthouse or meeting hall better suits the model.

Additionally, both current known specimens' have weights which are significantly different. The original specimen weighs 61.1 grains while the more recent discovery weighs only 43.44 grain. This is far to great to allow for wear so for some unknown reason the original planchets were quite different. Both examples have the same diameter of 24mm.

Now to muddy the waters even further a third token has been discovered. This piece came to light in the fall of 1979 and was found with a metal detector in the village of Gloucester in the same area as the previous two tokens. This third token is extremely worn, and some has disputed that it is even related to the original two tokens. It is possibly dated 1715 with only the digits 715 showing. The obverse shows only a single point of the supposedly 5-pointed star. This example is smaller with a diameter of only 18.2 mm and weighs 25.3 grains. Some have also speculated that if related it may have been intended as a sixpence. The central image of the building, if there was one, is completely worn off and the only letters discernable are "VLT," possibly from Righault, and "N.DO" (from anno domini). The positioning of the letters, if they do match are in different positions which could be due to the smaller size of the token and possible minor design changes. There are enough similarities to indicate that this 1715 token may indeed be related to the 1714 tokens but there is obviously doubt among the experts so nothing conclusive can be determined.

In conclusion there are many unanswered questions regarding this enigmatic token from the early days of the colonies. Other than the New England silver coinage struck in the 1600's this represents a very early attempt at a token or coinage possibly intended to circulate. They may have been intended as patterns which never proceeded beyond a few trial strikes or the ravages of time have erased all traces of what was or what may have been with the exception of these remaining three bits of metal. This is just another relic of what make numismatics and research so compelling and interesting





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AUTOGRAPHED / SPECIAL SLABS

Douglas Nyholm#

In the past few years there has been a multitude of special certified holders for almost every occasion and person involved with modern coins. There have been 'First Strike,' Early Issue, 'Special Holder.' Autographed, and just about anything you can imagine for these certification companies to market their products to the consumer. Just how collectable are these, and do the autographs, designations, and colorful backgrounds and everything else being marketed add any value, collectability or desirability to owning the coin in the holder?

It has been stated many times by experts that it does not matter how mainstream or positive the reputation the



company has regarding its products, and quality even the actual grade, that it is always best to 'buy the coin and not the holder.' One of the more commonly marketed slabs is the Early or First Strike. This is supposed to indicate that the coin encapsulated was one of the first one to be struck from new dies therefore its detail and surfaces must be generally sharper than the last one off the dies. I don't know any processes at the Mint that assure that this monster box of coins contains any such coins. Or that the first shipment of proof sets or coins is verified to be the first ones to be struck from any particular dies. What then constitutes a First Strike? As far as I know the first few shipments from the mint that find their way into collectors' hands then subsequently to a grading service probably will get these designations. Proof dies especially are often inspected at the mint and retired from service much sooner than circulation dies but what does this mean. If the average

life of a proof die is 100,000 coins or thereabout then there definitely is a possibility that the first 10 or 50 coins may very well have an above average surface. But what about the 99,998th coin struck just before that set of dies is retired from service? Will it look exactly like #10? And will it be considered a candidate for First Strike designation. Collector coins are usually inspected at the mint quite regularly and with the rare exception the majority are virtually identical and flawless. There may be some collectors who want the special First Strike designation and possibly will pay a premium for it, but with or without the designation, the coins in the slabs are generally undistinguishable





from one another. It has recently become more common for someone associated with the coin in any one of a number of different manners to sign the label on the slab, some are hand-signed, others are not. Now if you are one who not only collects coins but also autographs these may be for you. It certainly does not change the quality or coin itself but now you have an autograph, or a facsimile of one. How much does this aspect add to the value of the slab? It is probably minimal but again there may be collector or two who may want to collect such items.

Bottom line, collectability, and beauty (including the label and slab itself) are in the eye of the beholder. If everyone liked the same things, then the world would be a more boring place. Just remember whatever you spend is for one or two reasons, investment or relative value and second just for the joy of, ownership and personal satisfaction. You may be interested in one or both but remember that value is relative and don't pay a premium unless you feel it enhances your collecting enjoyment or perceived value.



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1796 B-2 Quarter
AU58+ PCGS



1921-S Half Dollar
MS64+ PCGS. CAC



1795 Flowing Hair Dollar
B-5, BB-27
MS62 PCGS



1809/8 Five Dollar
MS64+ PCGS



1795 Ten Dollar
13 Leaves
MS61 PCGS



1799 Ten Dollar
Large Obverse Stars
MS63 PCGS



1803 Ten Dollar
Small Reverse Stars
MS63 PCGS



1861-O Twenty Dollar
AU58 PCGS

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Book Review

A GUIDE BOOK OF COLLECTIBLE POST CARDS

Q. DAVID BOWERS & MARY L. MARTIN

This month I am reviewing a non-numismatic book but one I think would be of general interest to a lot of collectors who also collect coins and currency. In my past dealings I personally have come across quite a number of old post cards in various collections and not really had any knowledge which ones may carry value other than a few cents. There is a significant collector base for these remnants of the past and even sometimes the stamp(s) used on the can also add value for those which have been mailed.

This book essentially covers virtually everything you need to know about postcards without having a complete listing of every card which has ever been issued, which I doubt even exists anyway. It consists of 422 pages, softbound and illustrated in full color. There are over 1,500 illustrations many shown with present day valuations.

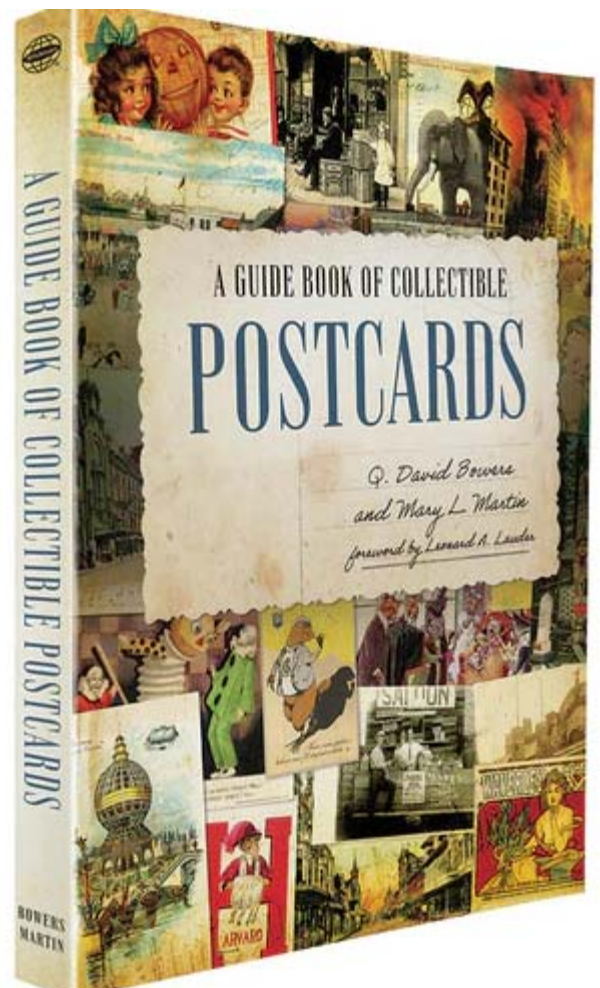
The book begins into what is termed as “Postcards of the Golden Age” which begins in the 1890’s and goes through the teens at the beginning of the 20th century. The so-called “Later Years” which begins in 1920 and continues on through the early 1930’s. Generally, postcards subsequent to this are usually not highly collectable or hold minimal value.

The collecting of Post Cards is often accomplished by theme and this book covers variously themes quite well. Common collectable themes include:

- Events
- Real Photos
- Political
- Religious
- Holiday
- Advertising
- Transportation
- Sports

And many others. Almost as varied as collecting coins. Even if you never plan to collect a single post card this is a fascinating book that you can spend hours pouring over just looking at the over 1,500 illustrations. In the Q. David Bowers tradition there is also a wealth of information and reading which will offer you many interesting tidbits of data.

The book is available through Whitman for \$39.00 and should make a fine addition to your library.



“Carver’s George” – The Story of George Washington Carver

Kelly Finnegan

George Washington Carver is arguably one of America’s greatest scientists, yet probably the least appreciated and celebrated now. It wasn’t always that way.

The Washington-Carver Commemorative Half Dollars issued from 1951 to 1954, overlapping the issue of the Booker T. Washington Half Dollar in 1951.

It was designed and engraved by Isaac Scott Hathaway, who created ceramics and sculpture. This is probably why the coin is so unattractive and poorly done – it was outside of his circle of expertise. The coin is not rare, it is difficult to find in grades above MS65 due to the design, and how they were handled in striking, shipment and distribution.

The most common date is 1952, with an issue of 2,006,292. The lowest issues are 1952-D and S at 8,006 each; and 1953 and 1953-D at 8,003 each.

In 1855, Moses Carver purchased a 13-year old slave girl named Mary and her husband Giles for \$700 to help with his farm near Diamond, Missouri. George was born in January or June of 1864. When he was a baby, a band of slave raiders stole him, his mother, and a sister, selling them in Kentucky. Moses hired a neighbor to find them, and was only able to find George, trading one of Moses’s best horses for the child.

Moses and his wife Susan, who were against slavery, raised George and his brother James as their own children, teaching them to read and write. James went to work with Moses on the farm, while George, who was weaker and sickly, worked in the house with Susan, learning to cook, sew, embroider and make medicinal remedies. He had a strong interest in plants and experimented with natural pesticides, fungicides and soil conditioners. He became known as the “the plant doctor” to local farmers due to his ability to discern how to improve the health of their gardens, fields and orchards.

When he was 11 or 12, Carver left the farm to attend an all-black school in the nearby town of Neosho. He arrived too late to find lodging, so he went to a barn nearby to sleep. The barn belonged to a black couple, Andrew and Mariah Watkins, a childless couple that let him board with them for doing household chores, which he learned to do with the Carvers. Mariah imparted on Carver her broad knowledge of medicinal herbs and her devout faith. Living with the Watkins meant he lived close enough to where he grew up that he could visit the Carvers and his brother James on weekends.

He graduated from Minneapolis High School in Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1880 and applied to Highland College in Kansas. He was initially accepted at the all-white college but was later rejected when the administration learned he was black.

In the late 1880s, Carver befriended the Milhollands, a white couple in Winterset, Iowa, who encouraged him to pursue a higher education. Despite his former setback, he enrolled in Simpson College, a Methodist school that admitted all qualified applicants.

Carver initially studied art and piano in hopes of earning a teaching degree, but one of his professors, Etta Budd, didn’t think that a black man would be able to make a living as an artist. After learning of his interests

in plants and flowers, Budd encouraged Carver to apply to the Iowa State Agricultural School (now Iowa State University) to study botany.

In 1894, Carver became the first black man to earn a Bachelor of Science degree. Impressed by Carver's research on the fungal infections of soybean plants, his professors asked him to stay on for graduate studies.

In 1896, Carver earned his M.A. degree and immediately received several offers, the most attractive of which came from Booker T. Washington (whose last name George would later add to his own) of Tuskegee Institute (now Tuskegee University) in Alabama.

Washington convinced the university's trustees to establish an agricultural school, which could only be run by Carver if Tuskegee was to keep its all-black faculty. Carver accepted the offer and would work at Tuskegee Institute for the rest of his life – even turning down a lucrative offer from Thomas Edison to come work for him.

He taught poor farmers that they could feed hogs acorns instead of commercial feed and enrich croplands with swamp muck instead of fertilizers.

His idea of crop rotation proved to be most valuable to improving the harvests of farmers.

Through his work on soil chemistry, Carver learned that years of growing cotton had depleted the nutrients from soil, resulting in low yields. But by growing nitrogen-fixing plants like peanuts, soybeans and sweet potatoes, the soil could be restored, allowing yield to increase dramatically when the land was reverted to cotton use a few years later.

Farmers, of course, loved the high yields of cotton they were now getting from Carver's crop rotation technique. But the method had an unintended consequence: A surplus of peanuts and other non-cotton products.

Carver set to work on finding alternative uses for these products. For example, he invented numerous products from sweet potatoes, including edible products like flour and vinegar and non-food items such as stains, dyes, paints and writing ink.

Although famous for working with the peanut (no, he didn't invent peanut butter), he did much more with other plants and their uses.

In all, he developed more than 300 food, industrial and commercial products from peanuts, including milk, Worcestershire sauce, punches, cooking oils and salad oil, paper, cosmetics, soaps and wood stains. He also experimented with peanut-based medicines, such as antiseptics, laxatives and goiter medications.

Unfortunately, although correct, many of his suggestions or discoveries remained curiosities and did not find widespread applications.

He died an American hero on January 5, 1943 at the age of 78. Soon afterwards, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed legislation for Carver to receive his own monument, an honor previously only granted to presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. He lived a full and fulfilling life, which can be summed up in a few of his quotes:

“Anything will give up its secrets if you love it enough. Not only have I found that when I talk to the little flower or to the little peanut, they will give up their secrets, but I have found that when I silently commune with people, they give up their secrets also - if you love them enough.”

“Years ago I went into my laboratory and said, 'Dear Mr. Creator, please tell me what the universe was made for?' The Great Creator answered, 'You want to know too much for that little mind of yours. Ask for something more your size, little man.'”

“It is not the style of clothes one wears, neither the kind of automobile one drives, nor the amount of money

one has in the bank, that counts. These mean nothing. It is simply service that measures success.”

George Washington Carver, The History Channel, October 27, 2009

George Washington Carver: scientist and educator, Abrams, Dennis

<https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/george-washington-carver-quotes>

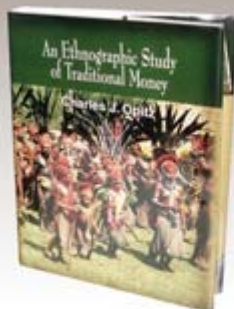


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SHORT SETS

Douglas Nyholm

Collecting has changed over the years in many ways. When I began in 1962 it was very common for collectors to fill holes in albums. Everyone I knew wanted to complete their sets hopefully from circulation and possibly add a few coins that they couldn't find from a local dealer. Mercury Dimes, Lincoln Cents or Buffalo Nickels were some of the more common sets. It seemed like virtually every set had one or two key dates that were never found in change or were too expensive for the average collector to afford. Lincoln cents had that rare 1909-SVDB which even back then was expensive. I have talked to at least one collector who was lucky enough to glean one from circulation, but this was almost as rare as the coins itself. I personally managed to complete a set of Mercury Dimes of course with the exception of that rare 1916-D. Buffalo nickels could theoretically be done but I missed a few dates from circulation. The other fad in the early 1960's was BU roll collecting. It seemed like everyone was putting away current rolls of newly released coins. The big rolls were the 1960 Philadelphia Small Date Cent and the 1950-D Jefferson Nickel. A major percentage of the 1950-D nickels were immediately bought up which is the reason today that a 1950-D Nickel in circulated condition is sort of a rarity. With the advent of slabs and modern collecting the art of coin albums and filling holes has subsided. Many people just collect what strikes their tastes and then places their acquisitions in boxes. I do believe that many people are still inclined to collect sets but not in the same manner at 50+ years ago. One interesting way of collecting that can be enjoyable is putting together so-called 'Short Sets.' Instead of collecting 100+ years of Lincoln cents or complete collections of Morgan Dollars or Seated coinage you can reduce the number of coins required and concentrate on a shorter set and possibly one in higher condition. As with whole sets many short sets are easily do-able but even then it seems that there is always a very expensive 'stopper' in the budget of the average collector. A couple of sets that always interested me personally are 20-Cent coins from 1875-1878 but then there is the impossible 1876-CC which can set you back over \$100,000! Another set is that of the beautiful Flying Eagle cents from 1856-1858. Once again there is the 1856 which even in circulated condition is well into the 5 digits. Finally, there are the Two-Cent coins from 1864-1873. This is a much easier set but still there is the 1873 Proof-Only issue which and set you back at least \$2,000 and also the scarce 1872 and 1864 Small Motto which are several hundred dollars each.

Other short sets which one might consider are:

- 1808-14 Classic Head Large Cents. No major rarities here if you select a date set. The only problem here is the condition. They are notoriously found in lower grades and if you desire coins in VF or better expect to pay quite a premium
- 1934-1958 Lincoln Cents. This can be an interesting set especially if you want to put together a Red/Brown or Red uncirculated set in certified MS-64 or 65. MS-65 has a number of coins that are definitely scarce and can cost plenty but in the lower mint state grades this can be a pleasing set and can take some time.

- 1866-1883 Shield Nickels. I throw this one in as I have always been enamored with these nickels. Secondly it only covers 17 years however there are several difficult coins. The 1877 and 78 were only struck in Proof and will run you several thousand dollars. The great unpublished rarity is the 1880 in uncirculated condition which can run you over \$20,000 if you can even find one. Even in Fine condition it will run you several thousand dollars. Proof examples are actually quite a bit less expensive. Most coins in mid-grade will run you only a few hundred dollars and if you have the patience and funds for the two proof only coins and the 1880 this set would be a major accomplishment.

Getting back to some short sets that are much more affordable are the following two issues.

- 1934-1938 Buffalo Nickels. This set without the 3-legged varieties is a relatively easy accomplishment. With only 12 coins in the set a set in MS-63 or 64 is mostly available at \$100 or less per coin and if you cherry pick your coins they can have outstanding eye-appeal.
- 1934 or 1941-1945 Mercury Dimes. This can be a short, or shorter set of beautiful dimes. Virtually all are available in MS-65 for well under \$100 in both sets. If you decide to go for 'Full Bands' the prices will definitely escalate but are still available. The major rarity is the MS-65 1945-D with FB which I have seen top \$10,000, this is a major condition rarity. Of course, if you decide to add the two 1942/1 over-dates these will also set you back a couple thousand dollars each in BU. Altogether though, a nice attractive set no matter how you put it together.
- Finally, for modern coins is the popular short set of Walking Liberty Half Dollars from 1941-1947. This I believe in nice flashy BU condition is one of the most beautiful sets of coins ever minted in the United States. According to the current Red Book all but one (the 1941-S) are available in MS-63 for less than \$100 each and all are easily available. There are many more 'Short Sets' depending upon your collecting interest, you may want to consider putting together one of the above, or something to your liking. All will provide any collector with a challenge and the hunt will probably be more enjoyable than the actual completion of the set. Good luck and happy hunting.

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Stack's Bowers Galleries to Sell Collection of Larry H. Miller Utah Jazz Owner for Nearly 25 Years



Stack's Bowers Galleries is thrilled to present the spectacular collection built by Utah businessman Larry H. Miller across two sales to be held in November and December 2020. Larry H. Miller was an entrepreneur and philanthropist most famous as the owner of the National Basketball Association's Utah Jazz from 1985 up to his death in 2009. He also founded the Megaplex chain of movie theaters and owned over 60 car dealerships throughout the Western United States, among many other successful ventures. A lifelong resident of Salt Lake City and a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, he grew his business empire over 30 years with the help of his wife, Gail. Born into a modest middle-class family, Larry's story of self-made success embodies the very essence of the American Dream.

Assembled quietly over many decades, the Larry H. Miller Collection comprises an astounding array of rarities that are found only in the most legendary cabinets in U.S. numismatics. Now being offered publicly for the first time by Stack's Bowers Galleries, the Miller Collection is sure to join the ranks of such revered names as Garrett, Norweb, Eliasberg, Pogue, and other luminaries. In keeping with Larry and Gail Miller's commitment to helping others, the proceeds realized by the sale of Larry's coins will be donated to Inter-mountain Health to build one of the finest children's hospitals west of the Mississippi in Lehi, Utah.



OCTOBER PRIZES



Promptness Prize: 1966 Canadian Dollar
Junior Prize: 1st Day of Issue G. Wash \$ Slab
Member Prize: 2019 Penn. Ref. Proof Innovation \$

- 1- 1820 Large Cent
- 2- 1991 Prestige proof set
- 3- 2003 Silver Eagle Slab
- 4- 1923 D PEACE \$
- 5- 1921 MORGAN \$
- 6- 1953 S Washington – Carver ½ \$ BU+
- 7- 1923 S PEACE \$
- 8- 2019 New Jersey Innovation \$ Rev. 1/2
- 9- 2017 Boy's Town clad Bu. ½ \$
- 10- 1973 S Clad Pf. IKE \$
- 11- 2008 Bald Eagle clad Bu. ½ \$

The Buy of the month - Innovation Dollars

#

2020 AGENDA

OCTOBER - Speaker

NOVEMBER - Election / Show & Tell

DECEMBER - Christmas Dinner





The Money Quiz

Foreign Questions this Month

1. What was the only year Canada had a 20 cent piece?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1858 | B) 1859 |
| C) 1911 | D) 1936 |

2. What country annually issues a series of cat coins ?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) Niue | B) Gibraltar |
| C) Isle of Man | D) New Zealand |

3. What year did Great Britain replace their coinage with a decimal system?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1960 | B) 1971 |
| C) 1953 | D) 1981 |

4. In what year did Canada produce commemorative 25 cent coins for each province?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1992 | B) 1994 |
| C) 1993 | D) 1995 |

5. What was the last year that Queen Elizabeth II appeared on coins of Hong Kong?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1997 | B) 1996 |
| C) 1993 | D) 1992 |

6. What was the only Canadian Province to have their own gold coin prior to joining Canada?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| A) Nova Scotia | B) Newfoundland |
| C) Prince Edward Island | D) New Brunswick |

48th Annual



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Admission: \$3.00 Family: \$5.00



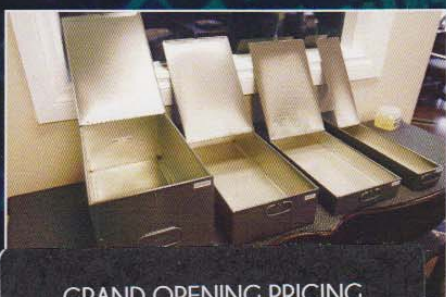
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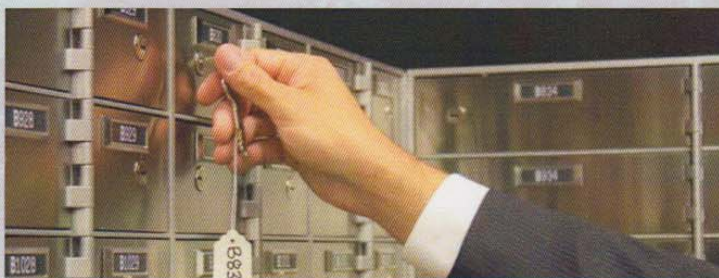
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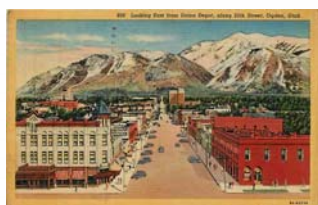


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Old letters – Old postcards?

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801-580-9534



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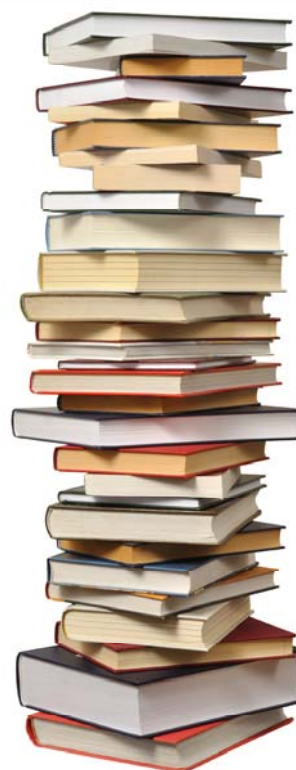
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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Too Much to Read

As I, and many others, have stated many times “read the book before you buy the coin.” I firmly believe this is as true now as it has ever been. I presently subscribe to a lot of publications and receive multiple monthly and quarterly issues from them each week and month. I also purchase a number of numismatic books each year, so my reading list is many times backed up. Add this to what is available on the internet and it can be overwhelming. I use a lot of these sources for ideas and research for the Mint Master. I have started going through my various publications and placing a post-it notes on the pages of interest so that it sticks out the side. My stack is presently well over 6” tall with a myriad of colorful post-its protruding from the sides. I’ll get to them soon hopefully, or maybe I should retire soon. Books can offer much more in depth information than the brief periodicals articles. I think however the average collector is more apt to purchase a price guide than a numismatic novel and there are certainly a multitude of guides encompassing either a general subject or a specific issue. I am currently reading a book entitled “Bank Notes and Shinplasters” by Joshua R. Greenberg. This is a great insight into banking and paper circulation during the early 1800’s. I will write a review for this book probably in November. Finally, there is the inexhaustible supply of information on the internet. If you haven’t visited the Eric Newman portal you must put this on your list. The free publication ‘The E-Sylum’ which is published weekly is also a great source of information and can keep you up on the current events. Beyond that, one only has to Google for virtually any subject to locate dozens of articles. One can have a very well-balanced diet of numismatic information by using any of the above sources. Happy reading.



Ralph R. Muller

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Salt Lake City, Utah 84109

801-581-0991



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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the “Utah Numismatic Society”

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants: _____

Address: _____

E-Mail: _____

Phone Number: _____

Signature: _____

ANNUAL DUES

\$30 Family

\$20 Adult

\$5 Junior / Under 18

*By signing this application I
acknowledge that I have never
been convicted of a felony.*

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 69th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable as well as novice and beginning collectors in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled “The Mint Master” contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the ‘Counterfeit Corner,’ ‘Book Reviews,’ ‘Young Numismatists,’ as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual “Youth Night” and “Summer Picnic.”

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. - 1858
2. - Isle of Mann
3. - 1971
4. - 1992
5. - 1992
6. - Newfoundland